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ABSTRACT

This book presents a variety of activities that enable students to learn how to identify mammals and their unique characteristics. Designed to be used in conjunction with a tour of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, the activities in the book are organized around the exhibits. Some activities are appropriate for use before the tour and some are designed to be used after. Matching exercises, jumbled pictures, and word searches are included among the activities. (DDR)

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I spy mammals!

activity book

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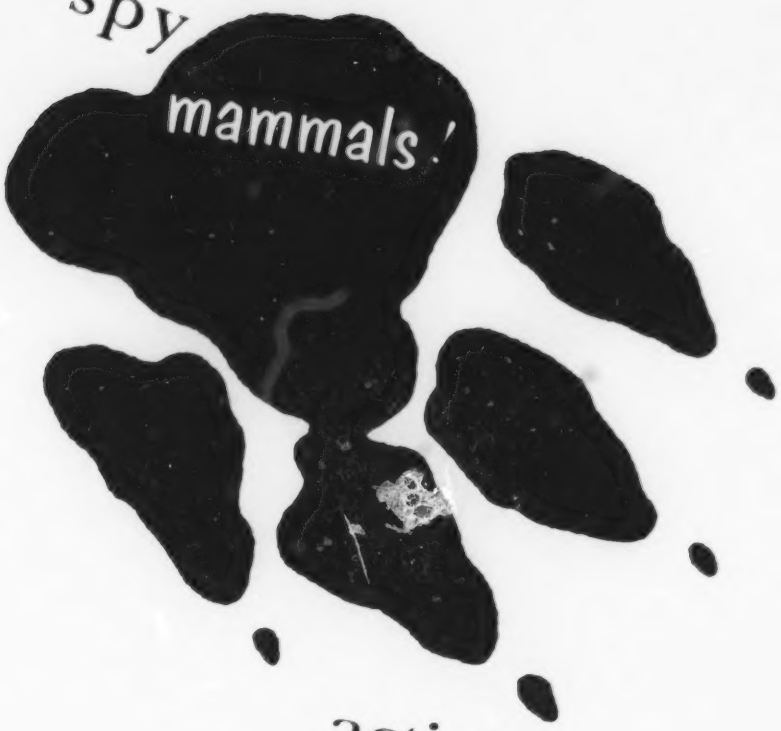
I spy mammals!



activity book

Harris Educational Loan Center
Field Museum of Natural History
Chicago, Illinois

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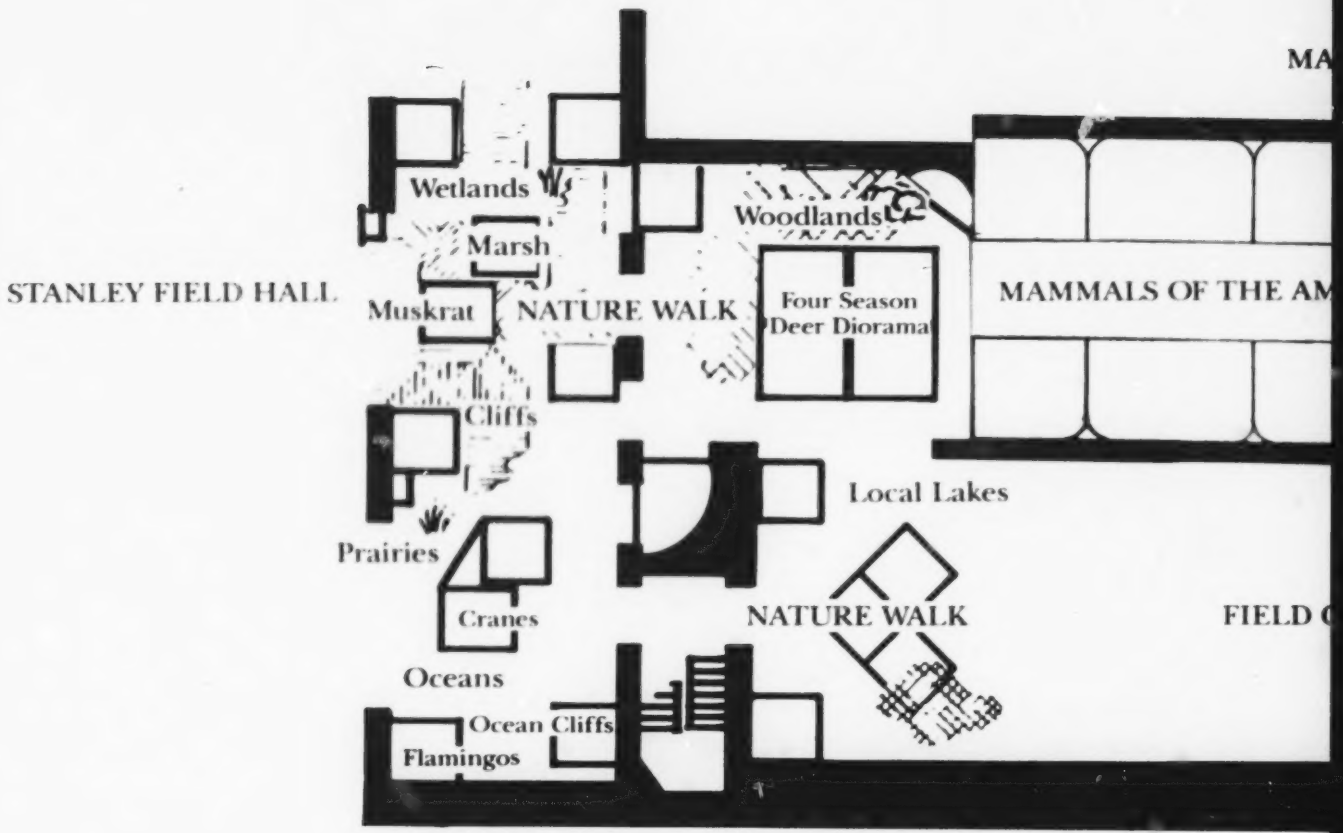
Into the Wild

Animals, Trails & Tales



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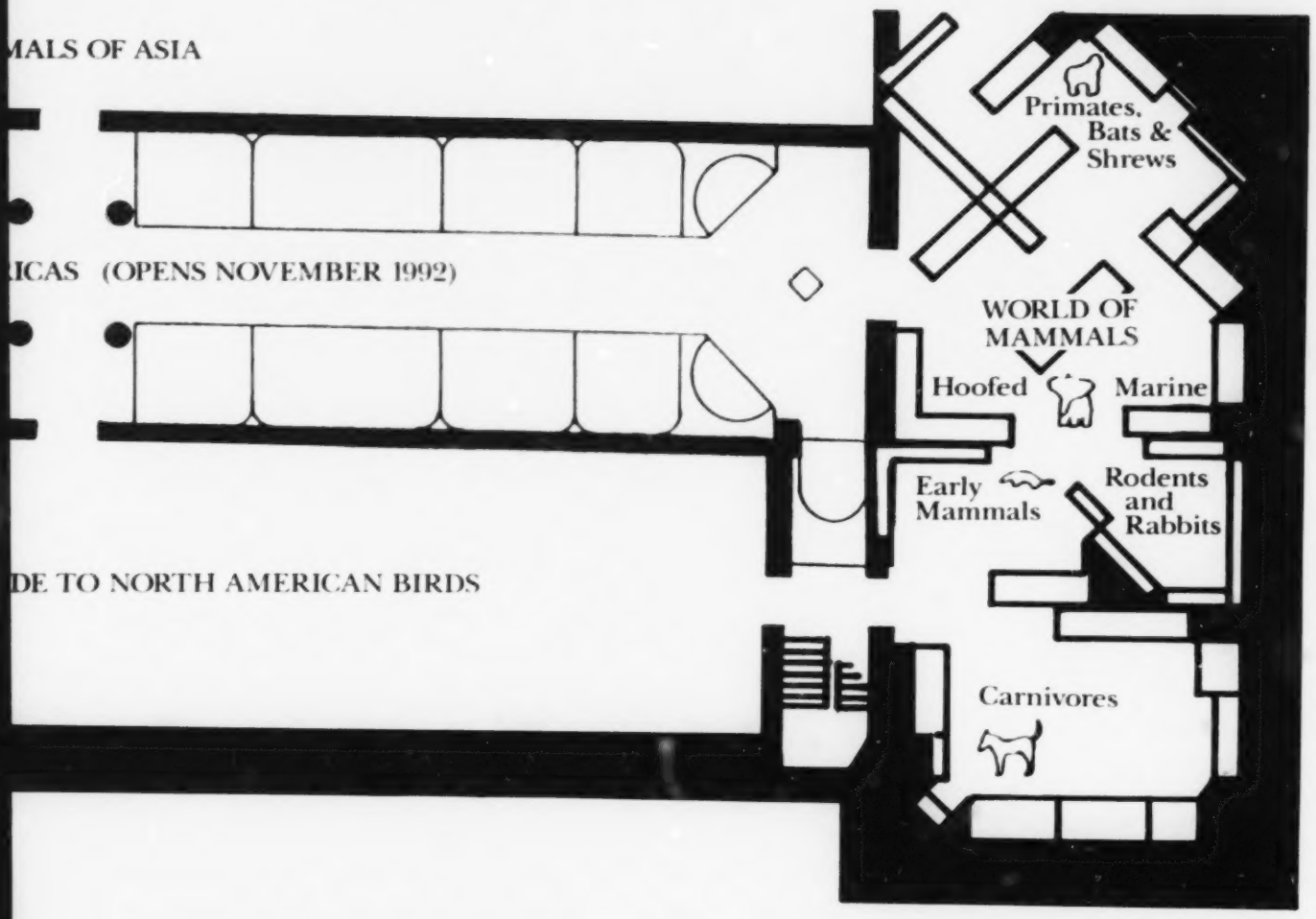

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The World of Mammals

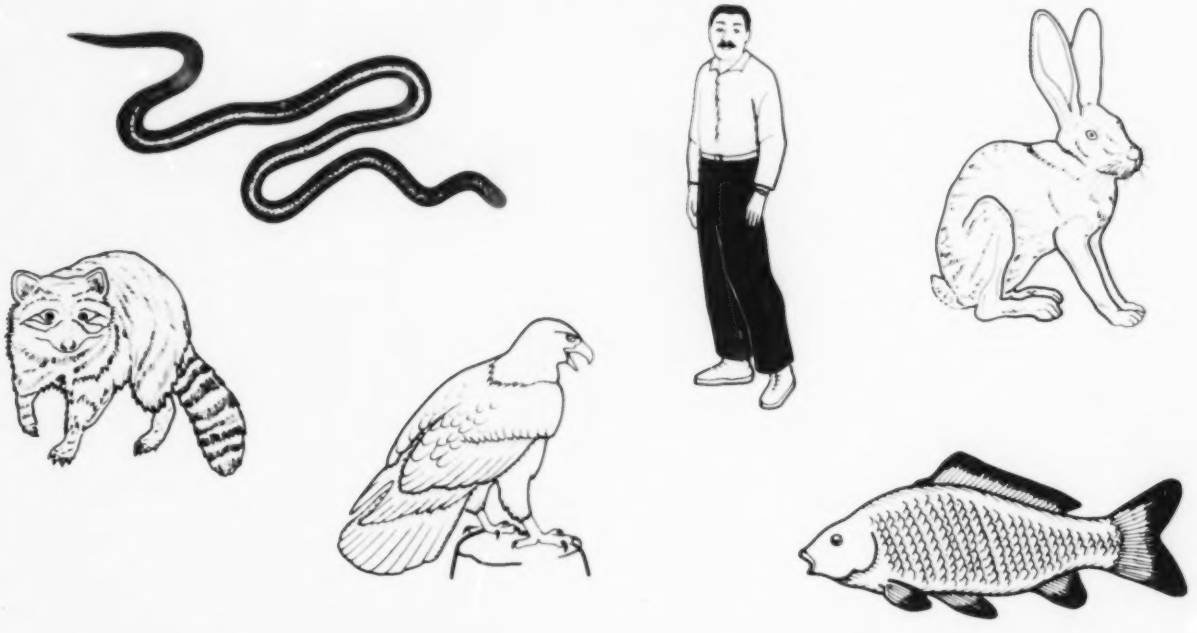
Welcome to the World of Mammals, an exhibit where you'll find mammals from the four corners of the earth. The activities in this booklet will help you explore the World of Mammals.

You're a mammal--so are all of the animals in this exhibit. Mammals come in all shapes and sizes, and every kind of mammal has its own special lifestyle.

But all mammals share a few features that make them different from other kinds of animals:

- Mammals have hair or fur (although some mammals don't have very much).
- Mammals are warm-blooded. Their body temperature stays nearly the same in hot or cold weather.
- Most mammals bear live young that are fairly well developed at birth.
- Female mammals produce milk and nurse their young.
- Mammals have the largest and most advanced brains of all animals.

Look closely at the animals below and CIRCLE the ones that are mammals.



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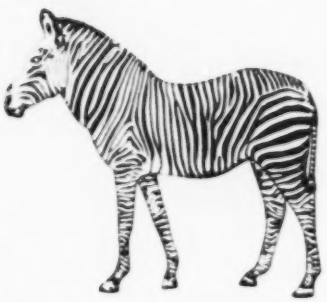
Which is Which?

Scientists divide mammals into groups, based on ancestors the mammals share. The World of Mammals exhibit is divided into groups, too, so you can discover traits that groups of mammals have in common, along with some of the things that make them different from one another.

Listed below are six common groups of mammals. On the line below each mammal's picture, WRITE the name of its group. Use the exhibit to help make the right matches.

Which is:

- a MARSUPIAL with a pouch for carrying its young?
- a CARNIVORE that eats mostly meat?
- a MARINE MAMMAL, a mammal that lives most or all of its life in the ocean?
- a HOOFED MAMMAL, a mammal with toes covered by hard hooves?
- a RODENT, a mammal that uses its sharp chisel-shaped teeth to gnaw?
- a PRIMATE, a mammal with forward facing eyes and hands that can grasp?



zebra

kangaroo

capuchin monkey

whale

porcupine

fox

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Mammal Feet Are Neat!

Mammals need to move around so they can find food, find a mate, stay dry and warm and avoid predators. But different mammals move in different ways, depending on the needs and habits of each species. By looking closely at a mammal's feet, you can discover more about that animal's way of life.

Look at these drawings and read about the different jobs mammal feet can do. Then DRAW A LINE connecting each foot to the job it does best. Find the owners of these feet in the World of Mammals exhibit.

Webbing between the toes makes this foot good for swimming.

fox

A hard, firm hoof gives solid support on soft ground and is useful for kicking in defense.

beaver

Rough pads and sharp claws provide traction while chasing and hunting food.

deer

Large claws are important for digging tunnels and burrowing through the soil.

badger

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Predator/Prey

A predator is an animal that hunts and kills other animals for food. The animal that is hunted is called the prey.

Take a close look at the dioramas in Nature Walk. Then do the following activity by DRAWING A LINE from the predator to the prey it will eat.

PREDATORS

eagle

shrike

raccoon

PREY

mouse

grouse eggs

jackrabbit

Pick one of the predator/prey scenes in Nature Walk and write a story about what happened. What will happen next?

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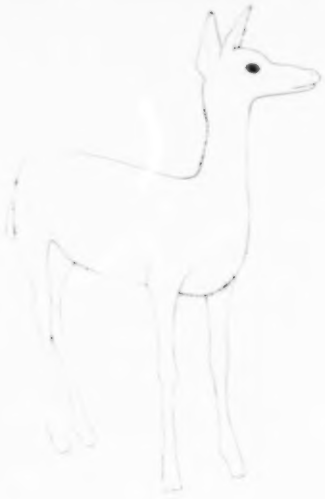
Watching Deer

In Nature Walk are four dioramas showing deer in all four seasons. Find these dioramas and discover more about the lives of deer in the Chicago area.

FIND the baby deer, called a fawn, in the summer scene. On the drawing below, FILL IN the pattern that is on the fawn's fur.



Why does the fawn have coloring like this?

LOOK at the winter scene.

In the winter, food is often scarce and hard to find. What do you think the deer eat in winter? There is some food growing on the trees. Other food is below the snow. How do the deer get to the food under the snow?

What else do you notice about the deer that gives clues about how they survive the winter?

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Watching the Buck

The "Four Seasons" dioramas in Nature Walk show how deer change in appearance throughout the year. The largest deer in each season is the buck, or mature male deer. The buck's antlers change from season to season.

Look closely at these dioramas. Observe the buck, then CIRCLE the answers to these questions about antlers.

1. In one of the seasons the buck has no antlers. Which season is it?

   spring summer fall winter

2. Find the season when the buck's velvety antlers look like this. Which season is it?

   spring summer fall winter

3. One scene shows the buck rubbing his antlers against a tree. Why do you think he's doing this?

   What season is it?

   spring summer fall winter

4. What do these changes tell you about deer antlers? What are antlers used for?

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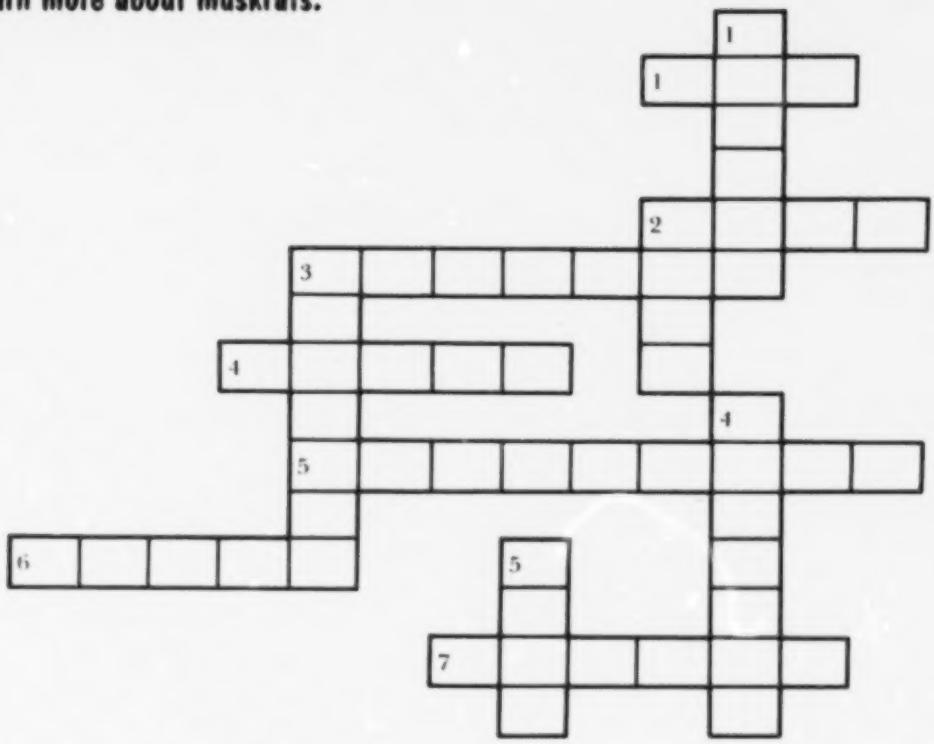
Marsh Crossword

Find the diorama of the muskrat home in the Nature Walk exhibit. COMPLETE the crossword puzzle to learn more about muskrats.



Across

1. Muskrats build their homes from plants stuck together with _____ .
2. The muskrat on top of the lodge is holding a piece of food with its front _____ .
3. Muskrats' main food is _____ .
4. A habitat of muskrats is the cattail _____ .
5. To keep your feet dry in this marsh, you walk on a _____ .
6. Muskrats have thick, luxurious fur to repel _____ .
7. The color of a muskrat's front teeth is _____ .

Down

1. One of the muskrats is entering the lodge through an underwater _____ .
2. There are _____ (how many?) muskrats in this scene.
3. A muskrat home has a large _____ that the muskrats hollow out by chewing. This is where they stay warm and dry in the winter.
4. The cattail marsh to the right of the muskrat diorama is polluted by human _____ .
5. Perched on a branch by the muskrat lodge is a belted kingfisher, a kind of _____ .

1.

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Find a Mammal That...

Mammals come in all shapes and sizes, and they have all sorts of interesting features. You may think that some of these features look a little strange--but each one helps the mammal survive.

Look through the World of Mammals exhibit for some of the features described below. Find the mammal that fits each clue and WRITE its name on the line.

Find a mammal that...

_____ 1. uses its long middle finger like a toothpick to stab grubs.

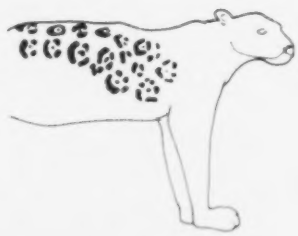
_____ 2. is the largest in this exhibit.

_____ 3. protects itself with a suit of armor.

_____ 4. has horns like this:

_____ 5. catches ants with its two-foot long tongue.

_____ 6. is camouflaged by fur that has spots like this:



_____ 7. has a bright blue and red nose and rump.

_____ 8. has canine teeth, or tusks, that curve up and back like this:

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Mixed-Up Mammals

In the Carnivore section of the World of Mammals exhibit, you'll find several groups of mammals that share a common ancestor. Even though they're all related, the different groups of carnivores sure don't look much alike! Their lifestyles are very different, too.

UNSCRAMBLE the names to discover mammals representing several of these groups. Use the clues to learn some of the differences between groups of carnivores.

1. NYXL _____

This mammal is well known for the way it silently stalks its prey. It has long canine teeth, or fangs, and claws that pull back when they're not in use.

2. PSIRDET KKUSN _____

This mammal's scent glands are strong weapons! A long body and thick fur are other characteristics of its family.

3. RYZLZIG ERBA _____

Powerful limbs and a big head with a large muzzle are characteristic of this mammal. Its teeth are adapted for eating both meat and plants, as you can see by looking at the flattened molars.

4. TOTPDES YEANH _____

Although it looks like a dog, this mammal is more closely related to a cat. It is a scavenger, well known for stealing food from other predators. Notice its big chest and jaws.

5. REYG FWOL _____

This mammal is built for running. It hunts in a pack by chasing its prey, using its long legs to cover a lot of ground. Look for the sharp canine teeth it uses to grab and pull down its prey.

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Visit Asia

The Mammals of Asia exhibit shows animals in their habitats. Pick your favorite diorama and imagine you're visiting the place it shows.

OBSERVE the mammals and pretend you're watching them in the wild.

What mammal are you observing? _____

Where does this animal live? _____

Describe the weather and climate here. Is it cold, hot, humid, dry, windy, calm, snowy or rainy?

_____

_____

What's the landscape like? Is it rocky, mountainous, hilly, sandy, muddy, shady, sunny?

_____

_____

As you observe this mammal, what sounds do you hear? Do you feel a breeze? What do you smell?

_____

_____

What does this mammal eat? How does it get its food? _____

_____

Where does this mammal sleep? Where does it find shelter from hot or cold weather?

_____

_____

How is this mammal adapted to live in its environment? Pick one part of its body and describe how this body part helps the animal survive in its habitat.

_____

_____

_____

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Mammal Jumble

Make a set of jumbled mammals at home or in school to help you remember some of the mammals at the Field Museum. You can make your jumbled mammals by following these directions.

You will need:

- 3 sheets of construction paper, all one color
- a ruler
- a pencil
- glue
- scissors
- crayons
- pictures of the mammals on the next 3 pages

1. **COLOR the mammals on the next 3 pages.**
2. **GLUE the colored mammal pages to the construction paper.**
3. **CUT each page in half, so each mammal is on its own page measuring 5 x 8 1/2 inches.**
4. **Use the pencil and ruler to DRAW LINES dividing the page into 5 strips, each 1 inch wide. There are marks drawn on the edges of each page to help you put the lines in the correct place.**
5. **CUT each page into strips along the lines you have just drawn. There will be one letter in each strip.**
6. **MIX all the strips from all 6 mammals together. Now, put the pieces back together and rediscover these mammals!**

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ZEBRA WHALE

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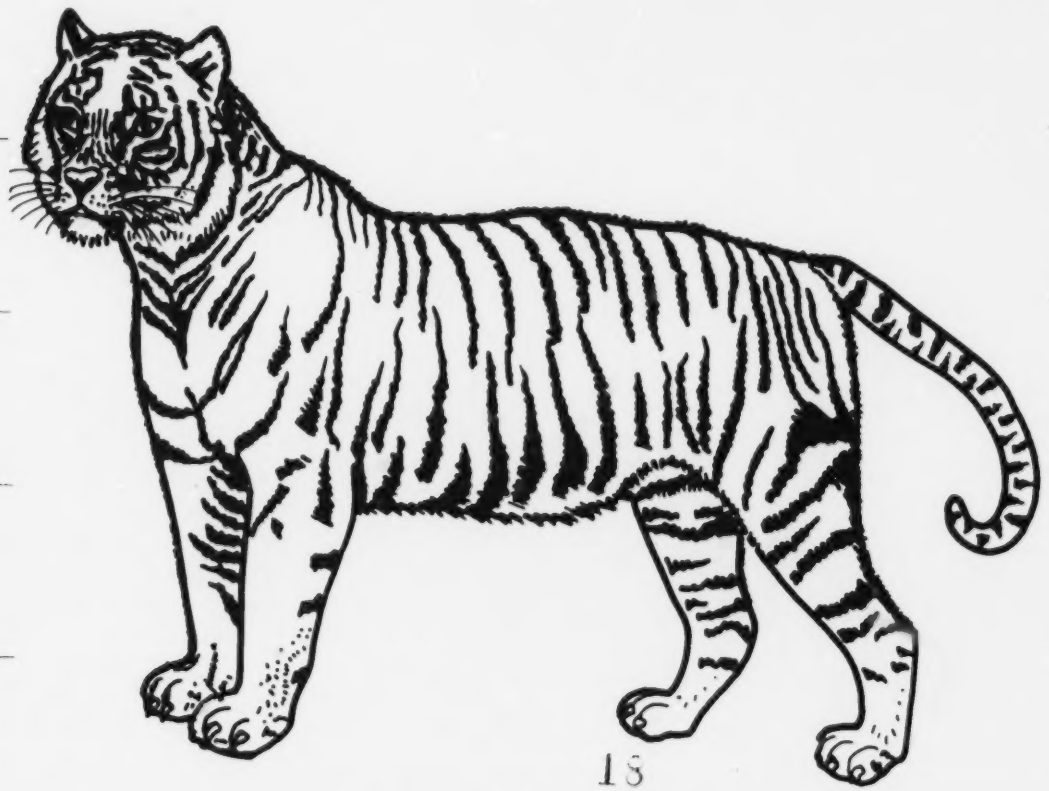
PANDA TIGER



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LEMUR MOUSE

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Mammal Word Search

M A C H I M P A N Z E E B A R Q L X
N P H I L A Z N L E M U R J N S W Y
M H T S R C G N A W O M B A T R H J
A A R D V A R K K A N G A R O O Y E
L N N D K Q W Y A W G G L Z Z G E L
I T Z A V U Q Q F W O L V E R I N E
A E Y G T E R R I A O Y N B P B A P
K A S H R E W O S L S N I R C H W H
N T B A D G E R F R E X J A C K R A
G E P J L L H F R U N N J Q R R K N
O R P L A T Y P U S T W B I T I K T
H R A N K I L L Z Q S G A P P H H W
T G N A C W O I X A R A B Y P A C I
R S D Q A R M A D I L L O T F N N G
A S A Z J T K C U H C D O O W C H U
W K K L E P O R C U P I N E D C G U

Find these mammals:

kangaroo
platypus
porcupine
elephant
lemur
lynx
hyena
armadillo
woodchuck
manatee
zebra
shrew
wolverine
mongoose
anteater
pika
aardvark
chimpanzee
sifaka
badger
jackal
wombat
capybara
warthog
macaque
baboon
walrus
panda

Do you know what each of these mammals looks like?
FIND each one in the exhibit and look at it closely.

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Answer Key

The World of Mammals

Animals circled should be raccoon, man and rabbit.

Which is Which?

Zebra is a hoofed mammal.
Kangaroo is a marsupial.
Capuchin monkey is a primate.
Whale is a marine mammal.
Porcupine is a rodent.
Fox is a carnivore.

Mammal Feet are Neat!

Webbing...beaver.
A hard, firm hoof...deer.
Rough pads...fox.
Large claws...badger.

Predator/Prey

Eagle's prey is jackrabbit.
Shrike's prey is mouse.
Raccoon's prey is grouse eggs.

Watching Deer

The fawn has spots that provide camouflage. The spots help the fawn blend in with its surroundings so predators are less likely to see it.

In winter, deer eat a variety of mosses and lichens that grow on trees and on the ground. Deer scrape the ground with their hooves to get to the food hidden beneath the snow. In severe winters, deer will eat tree bark and buds.

There are several ways deer increase their chances of surviving the winter. Their fur grows more thick and shaggy, providing a better layer of insulation to hold in their body heat. Snow helps deer stay warm, too. They can sleep in a thick blanket of insulating snow, which also helps them maintain their body heat.

Watching the Buck

1. spring

2. summer

3. The buck rubs his antlers against a tree to polish them for the fall mating season. Antlers grow with a layer of blood-rich, velvety skin that nourishes the growing bone. In the fall, this layer of skin dies, and the buck rubs it off.

   fall

4. Male deer grow new antlers every year. Antlers begin to grow in the spring, then fall off in early winter, after the mating season. Bucks use their antlers to show dominance over other males. The most dominant males have the most opportunity to breed with females.

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Answer Key

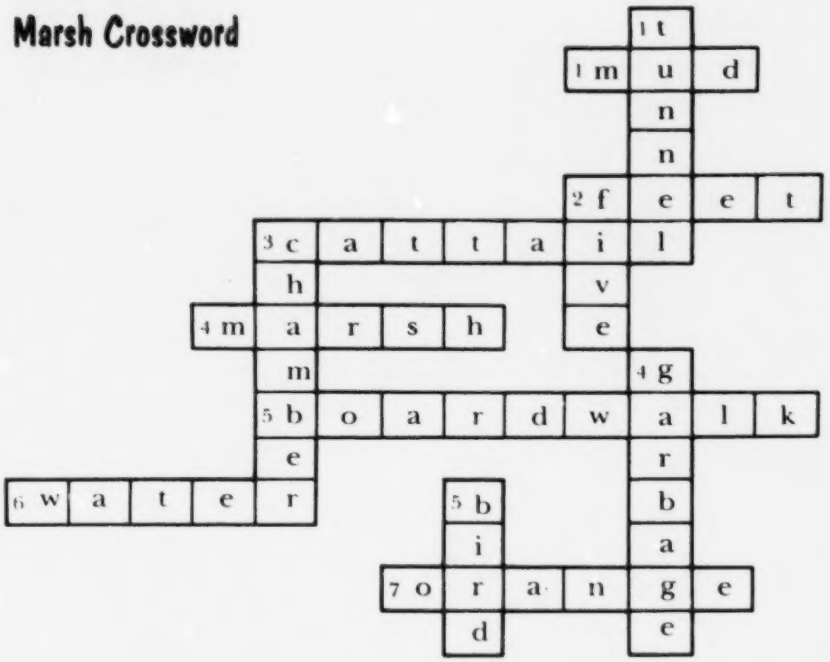
Find a Mammal That:

1. aye-aye
2. right whale
3. armadillo or pangolin
4. impala
5. giant anteater
6. jaguar
7. mandrill
8. babirusa

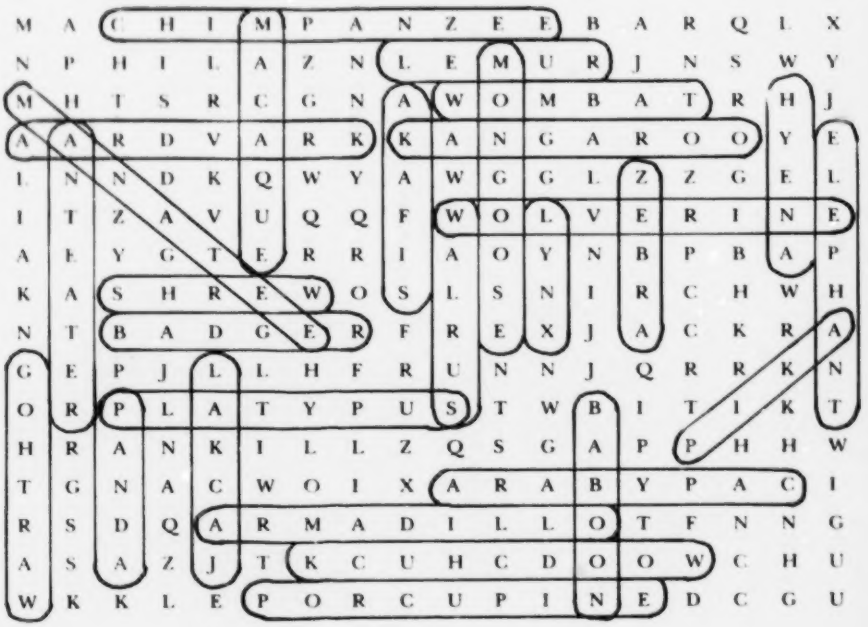
Mixed-up Mammals

1. lynx
2. striped skunk
3. grizzly bear
4. spotted hyena
5. grey wolf

Marsh Crossword



Mammal Word Search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N P H I L A Z N L E M U R J N S W Y
M H T S R C G N A W O M B A T R H J
A A R D V A R K K A N G A R O O Y E
L N N D K Q W Y A W G G L Z Z G E L
I T Z A V U Q Q F W O L V E R I N E
A E Y G T E R R I A O Y N B P B A P
K A S H R E W O S L S N I R C H W H
N T B A D G E R F R E X J A C K R A
G E P J L L H F R U N N J Q R R K N
O R P L A T Y P U S T W B I T I K T
H R A N K I L L Z Q S G A P P H H W
T G N A C W O I X A R A B Y P A C I
R S D Q A R M A D I L L O T F N N G
A S A Z J T K C U H C D O O W C H U
W K K L E P O R C U P I N E D C G U

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activity book

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Harris Educational Loan Center
Field Museum of Natural History
Chicago, Illinois

Developer: Mary Jo Huck
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John Wagner Ph.D.; David Willard Ph.D.
Designer: Janet Schmid

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Into the Wild

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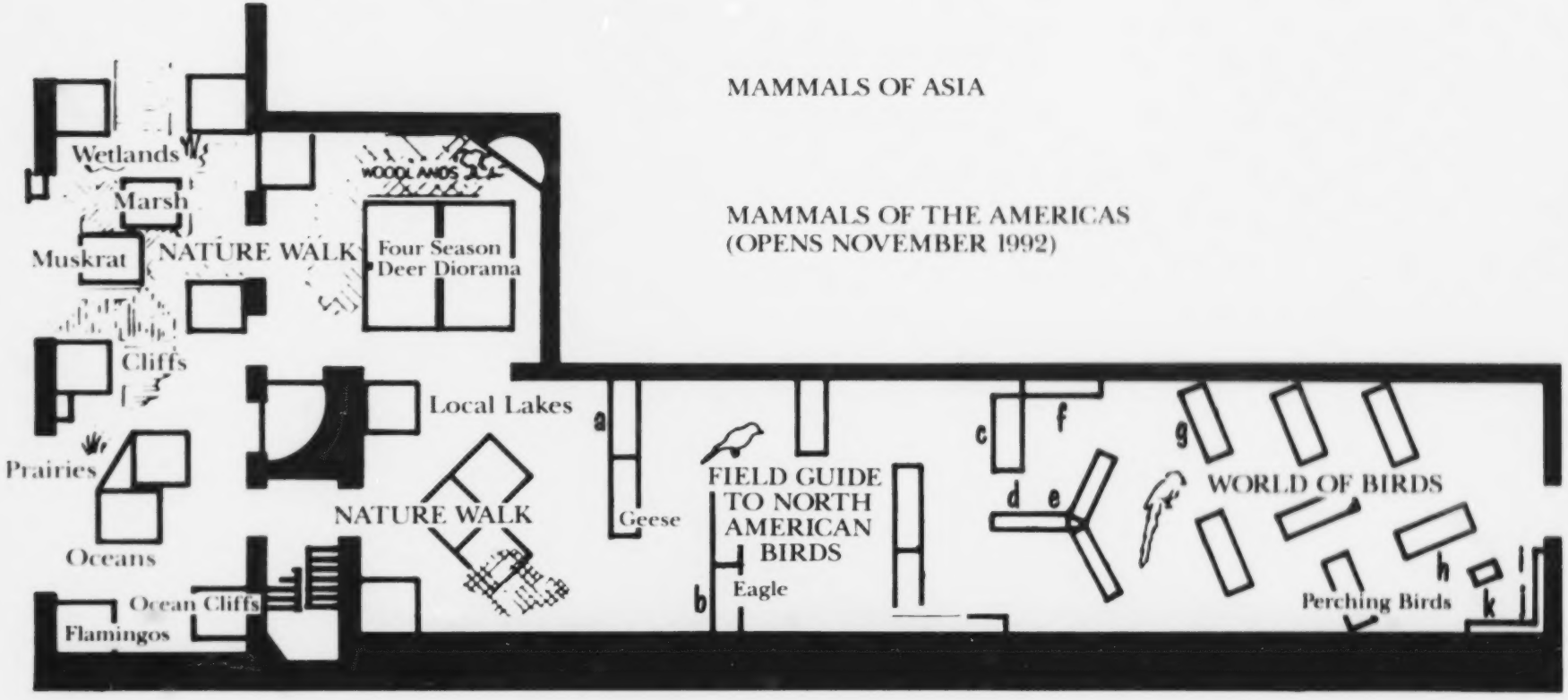

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Where Do Birds Live?

"Habitat" is a word scientists use to describe the place an animal lives. Each habitat is made up of many features, including climate, landscape, plants and animals. There are many different habitats throughout the world, and birds live in most of these habitats.

Look for these habitats in the Nature Walk exhibit. Under each picture, WRITE the name of a bird that lives in the habitat.

wetlands

prairies

woodlands

mountains

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Where Do Birds Live?

Come into the Nature Walk exhibit, and meet birds in their homes.

1. Step onto the boardwalk and into the Wetlands section of Nature Walk. Next to the microscope, find the case with the question "Can you find the treasures of the marsh?" Why do marsh-dwelling birds build nests high on the stems of cattail reeds? In this watery place find some animals that are not birds. Name them.

2. Look for the cranes in the Prairies section. Once, Chicago was covered by prairie like this. Today, the city has replaced prairie. What do you think happened to the cranes?

3. Find the flamingos in the Oceans section. Living in large groups is one way that birds protect themselves. Why would flamingos build these unusual nests?

4. In the Oceans section you can see flocks of seabirds on rocky cliffs. Look for two kinds of bird eggs in this habitat. Most of the eggs were laid on bare rock ledges. How might an egg's shape keep it from rolling off the rocks? Look up high to see the second kind of egg.

5. In the Cliffs area find the condors and golden eagles, large birds living atop high mountains. To build the nest, the eagles made many trips carrying branches with their feet. How long do you think it took the condors to make their nest?

6. Walk back to the boardwalk. Go past the California condors and turn into the Woodlands. On your left is a forest just full of life. The ruffed grouse nests on the ground, where there's always danger from predators. Can you guess what the mother bird will do to protect her eggs from a hungry raccoon? You'll find a clue in this book on the page titled "Birds Express Themselves."

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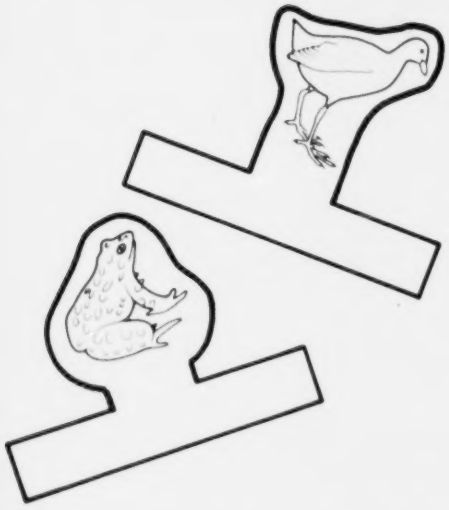
Make a Puppet Habitat



AT THE MUSEUM

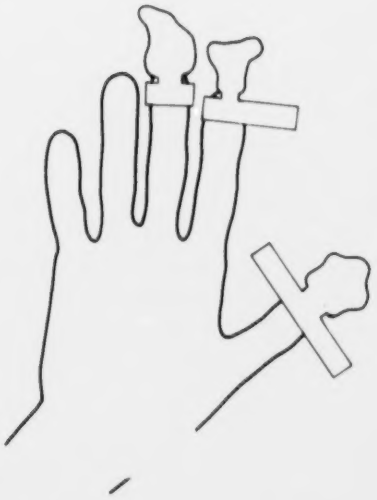
Go to the Wetlands section of Nature Walk and look closely at the marsh habitat. Fill in the blanks.

Birds I see here

Insects I see here

Other animals I see here

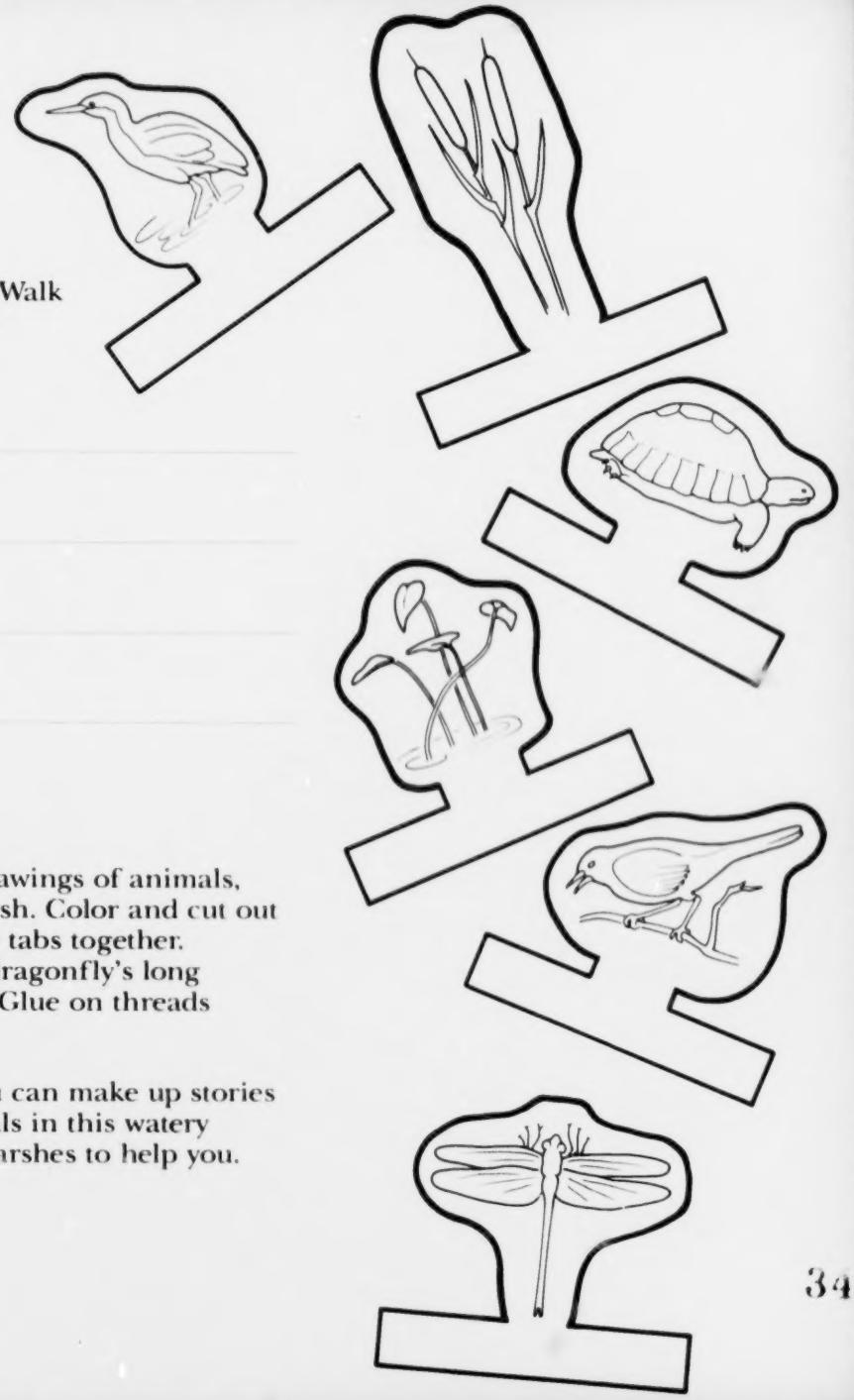
Plants I see here



AT HOME

Make a puppet habitat using these drawings of animals, plants and insects that live in the marsh. Color and cut out the puppets, then glue the ends of the tabs together. You can add details like wire for the dragonfly's long antennae, or wax paper for its wings. Glue on threads to make underwater plant roots.

With the puppets on your fingers, you can make up stories about adventures of plants and animals in this watery world. Find a book about ponds or marshes to help you.



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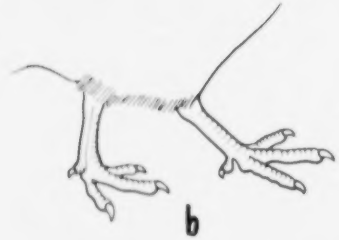
Feet Feats

Birds use their feet for lots more than walking. One important use is to help birds get their food. The different kinds of feet are clues to the many ways birds feed.

Each drawing shows one of the ways birds use their feet to get their food. Next to each drawing, WRITE the type of foot shown.

a



b

CLIMBING on trees to find insects in the bark

WALKING IN WATER to find fish

SWIMMING AND DIVING for underwater plants

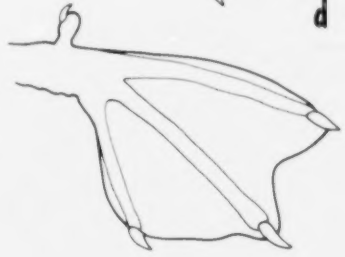
SCRATCHING up insects under leaves and dirt

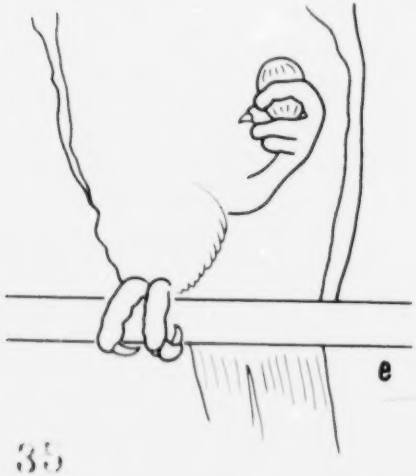
GRASPING nuts and fruit

CATCHING and carrying mice and birds

c

d





e

f

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What's Inside a Bird?

In the bird exhibits you'll find several skeletons on display. By looking carefully at these skeletons, you can find clues about how birds' bodies work.

Coming from Nature Walk, enter the Field Guide to North American Birds exhibit. Two large cases display ducks. At the bottom left of these cases is a bird skeleton.

WRITE the name of the bird that has this skeleton.

DRAW A LINE from the words below to the parts of the skeleton the words describe.

leg

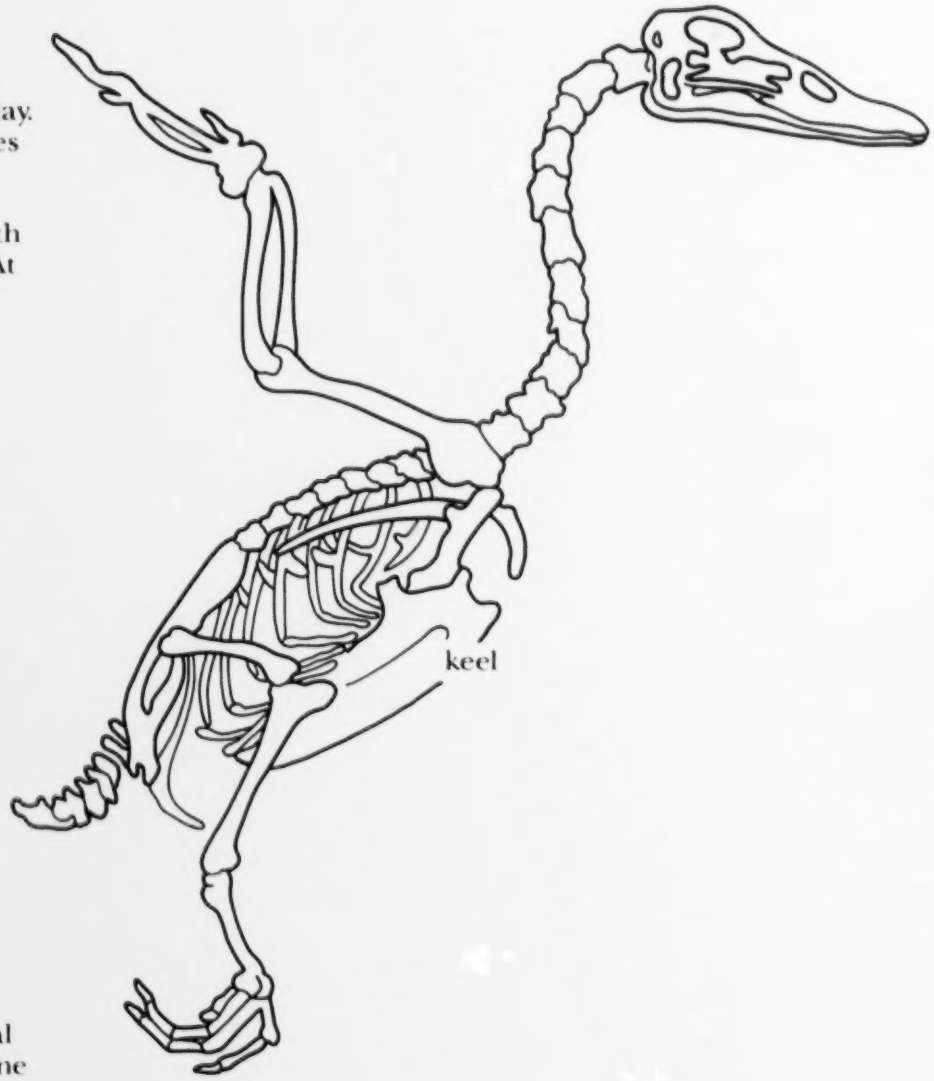
neck

wing

tail

skull

ribs



Compare this bird skeleton to other bird skeletons you see in the exhibit. Notice that although birds' skeletal features differ a great deal, all birds have the unique bone called the "keel". The keel is part of the breastbone. Strong chest muscles, needed to power a bird's flight, attach to the keel.

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Size Up These Feet

Bird feet are very different in shape and size.
The reasons for this variety include how big the bird is,
where it lives and how it uses its feet.

Listed below are some bird feet you'll find in the exhibits. Notice the variety in shape and size as you MEASURE these feet. On the line next to each bird, WRITE the length of its feet.

bird name	foot measurement
trumpeter swan	
osprey	
golden eagle	
ostrich	
cassowary	
emu	
Andean condor	
saddle-billed stork	
southern screamer	

As you enter the Field Guide to North American Birds from Nature Walk, find the exhibit labeled "Geese." Find the trumpeter swan here.

Go around the corner to find the eagles. In front of this exhibit are two sharp-clawed feet for you to feel.

Near the end of the World of Birds exhibit is a large center case showing the largest birds alive today.

In a nearby case find these three big-footed birds and record the size of their feet.

Find another foot model to feel. How big is it?

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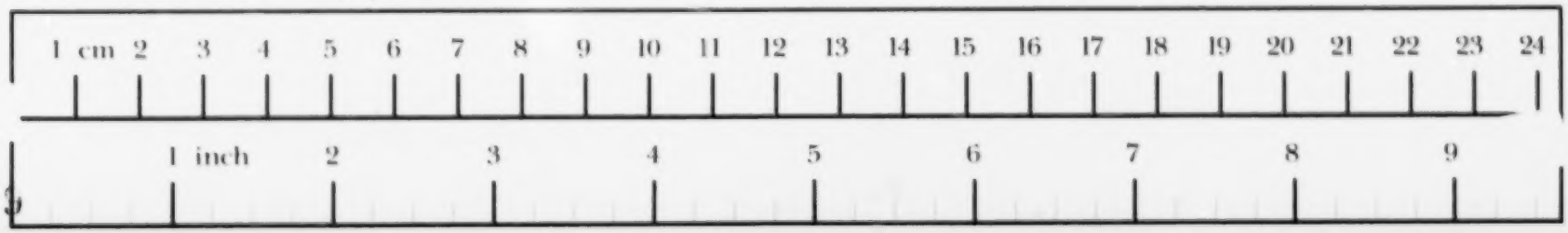


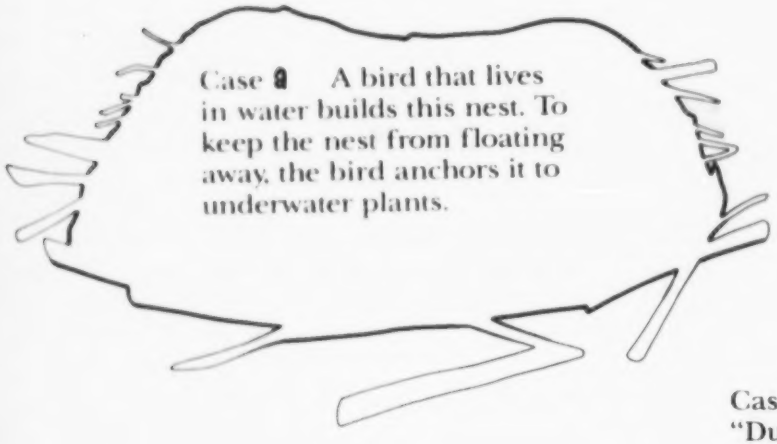
Whose Nest Is It?

Birds build nests from materials they find in their surroundings. Each kind of bird uses materials in a unique way. These pictures show some of the special ways birds build their nests. Notice that some nests provide more shelter than others do.

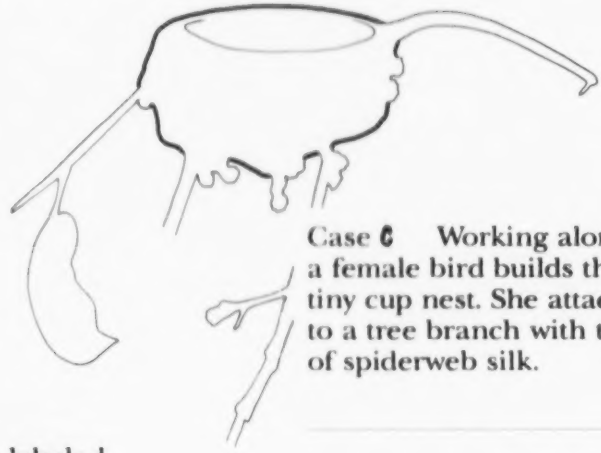
FIND these nests in the bird exhibits. On the line with each drawing, put the NAME of the bird that made the nest.

Step off the Nature Walk path and into the Field Guide to North American Birds.
Look for your first nest in the case to your left.

To find nest c, continue into North American Birds. Go past the Greater Prairie Chickens and their nest to find tiny birds in the case with Cuckoos, Pigeons, Swifts and Kingfishers.



Case **a** A bird that lives in water builds this nest. To keep the nest from floating away, the bird anchors it to underwater plants.



Case **c** Working alone, a female bird builds this tiny cup nest. She attaches it to a tree branch with threads of spiderweb silk.

Case **b** Look in the cases labeled "Ducks" to find a really soft nest. What kind of duck built this nest?

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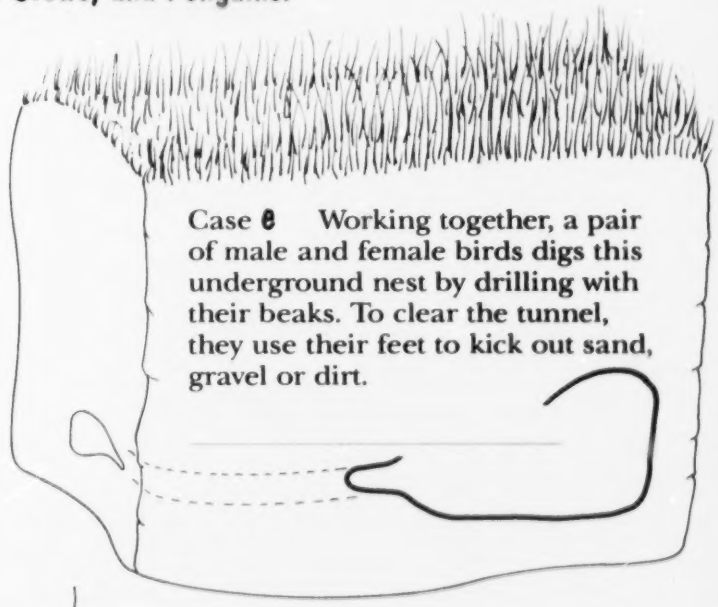
...More Bird Nests to Find

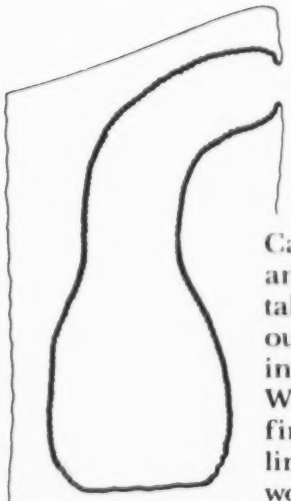
To find nests d and e, look for the case that includes Thrashers, Mockingbirds, Chickadees, Titmice, Creepers, Verdins, Swallows and Wrens.

To find nests f and g, look across to the cases displaying Owls, Woodpeckers, Crows, and Penguins.

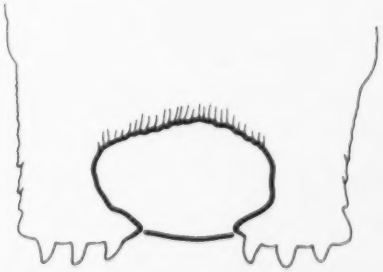
Case **d** This nest is a hanging pocket of twigs woven together with moss, lichen, cocoons, grass and flowers. Silky spiderweb secures it to a branch.



Case **e** Working together, a pair of male and female birds digs this underground nest by drilling with their beaks. To clear the tunnel, they use their feet to kick out sand, gravel or dirt.



Case **f** Male and female birds take turns tapping out this deep hole in a pole or tree. When the hole is finished, they line it with small wood chips to make a nest.



Case **g** Instead of building a nest, this father bird from icy shores shelters eggs between his own two feet.

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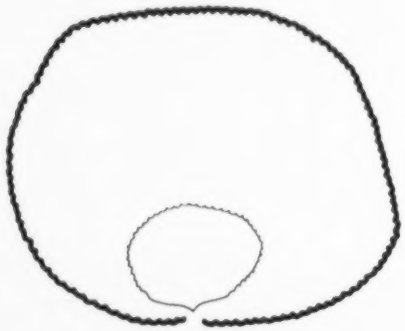
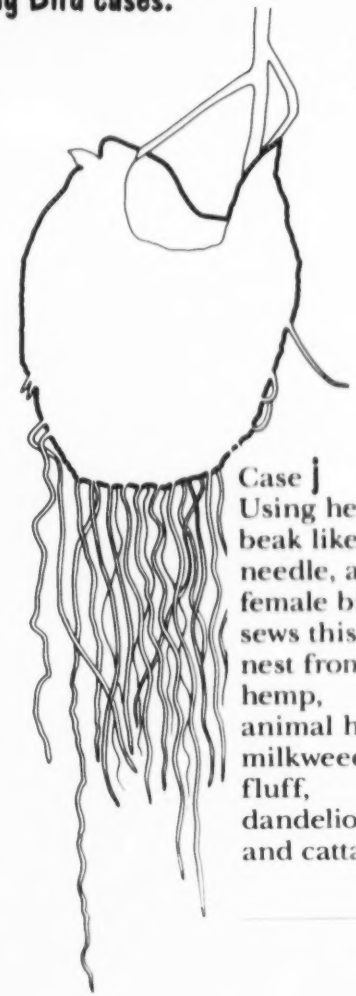
...More Bird Nests to Find

Stand near the small bowerbird in the center of the Perching Bird cases.
Look in all three Perching Bird cases to find these nests.

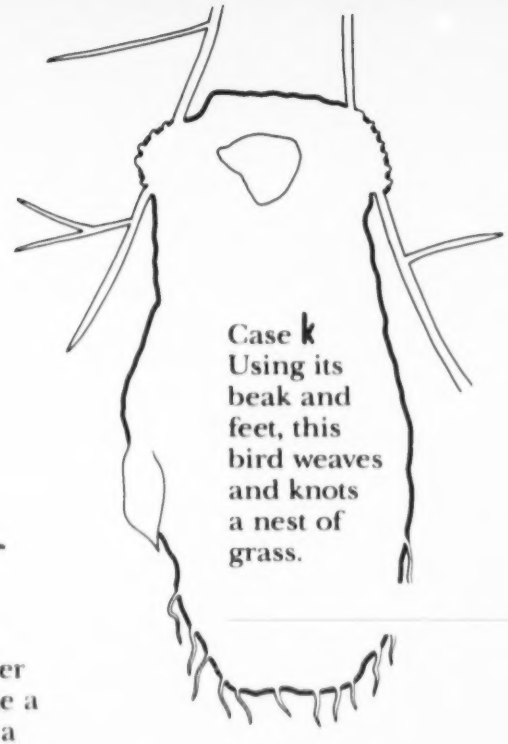


Case **h** In its mouth this bird shapes tiny pellets of mud. It uses the pellets to build nests on cliffs or tall buildings.

Case **i** Very fine grasses are the "threads" this bird uses to skillfully stitch a nest of tall tropical plant leaves.



Case **j** Using her beak like a needle, a female bird sews this nest from hemp, animal hair, milkweed fluff, dandelion and cattail.



Case **k** Using its beak and feet, this bird weaves and knots a nest of grass.

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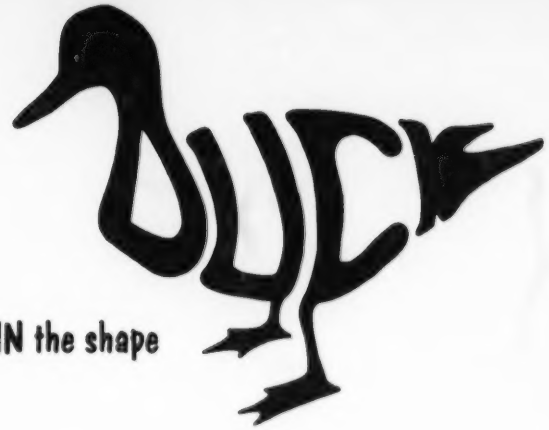
Find two more unusual nests and draw them on the blank page at the end of this book.
Remember to write the bird's name next to each nest.

Word Birds



In the bird exhibits you'll find many different kinds of tails, necks, beaks and legs. Notice how they vary in size and shape.

Choose a bird from one of the exhibits and make a sketch of the bird. You can FILL IN the shape with the letters of the bird's name and you will have a "word bird."

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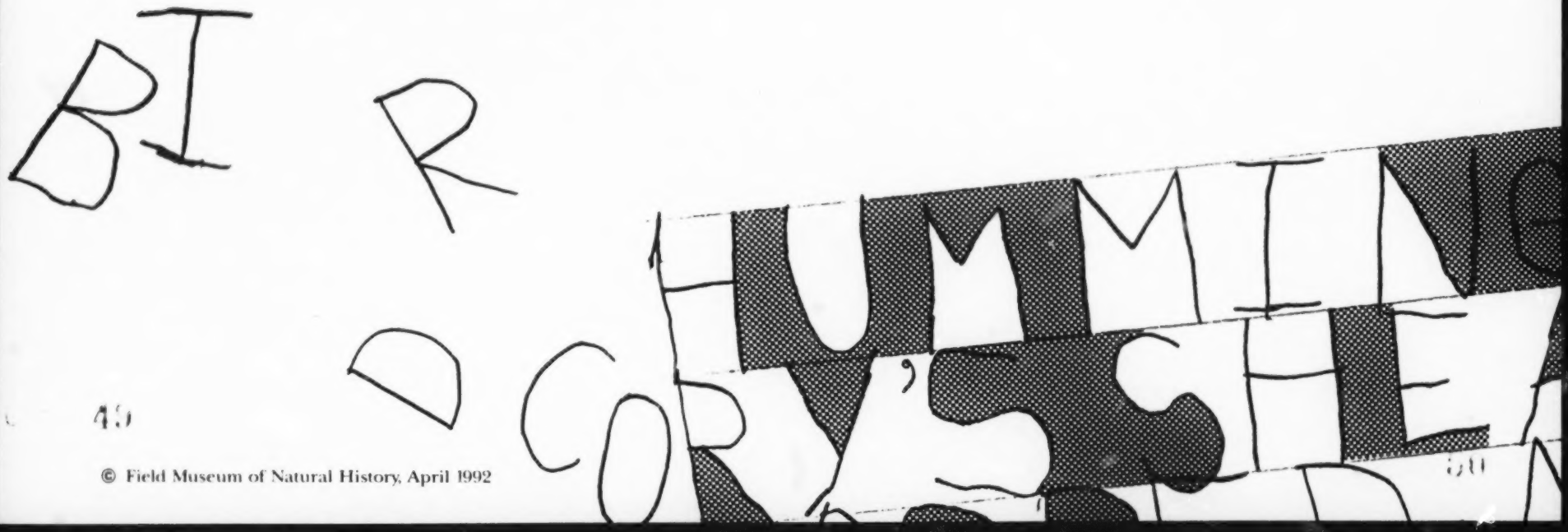
What's In a Name?

A bird may be named for special coloring (bluebird), an outstanding feature (razorbill), a sound it makes (hummingbird), or the food it eats (flycatcher). Sometimes the name of the scientist who first discovered it becomes part of the name (Wilson's plover).

MAKE a dazzling picture using the names and colors of birds you find in the museum exhibits.

On the next page, WRITE the names of birds on the lines. Use all capital letters and make each name touch the one above. Go all the way across the page. (We did the first one for you.)

After you fill the spaces with bird names, GO OVER the names you've written with a black pen or crayon so each letter stands out. Fill in the areas between the letters with crayons or felt pens, using colors of the birds in the exhibit.



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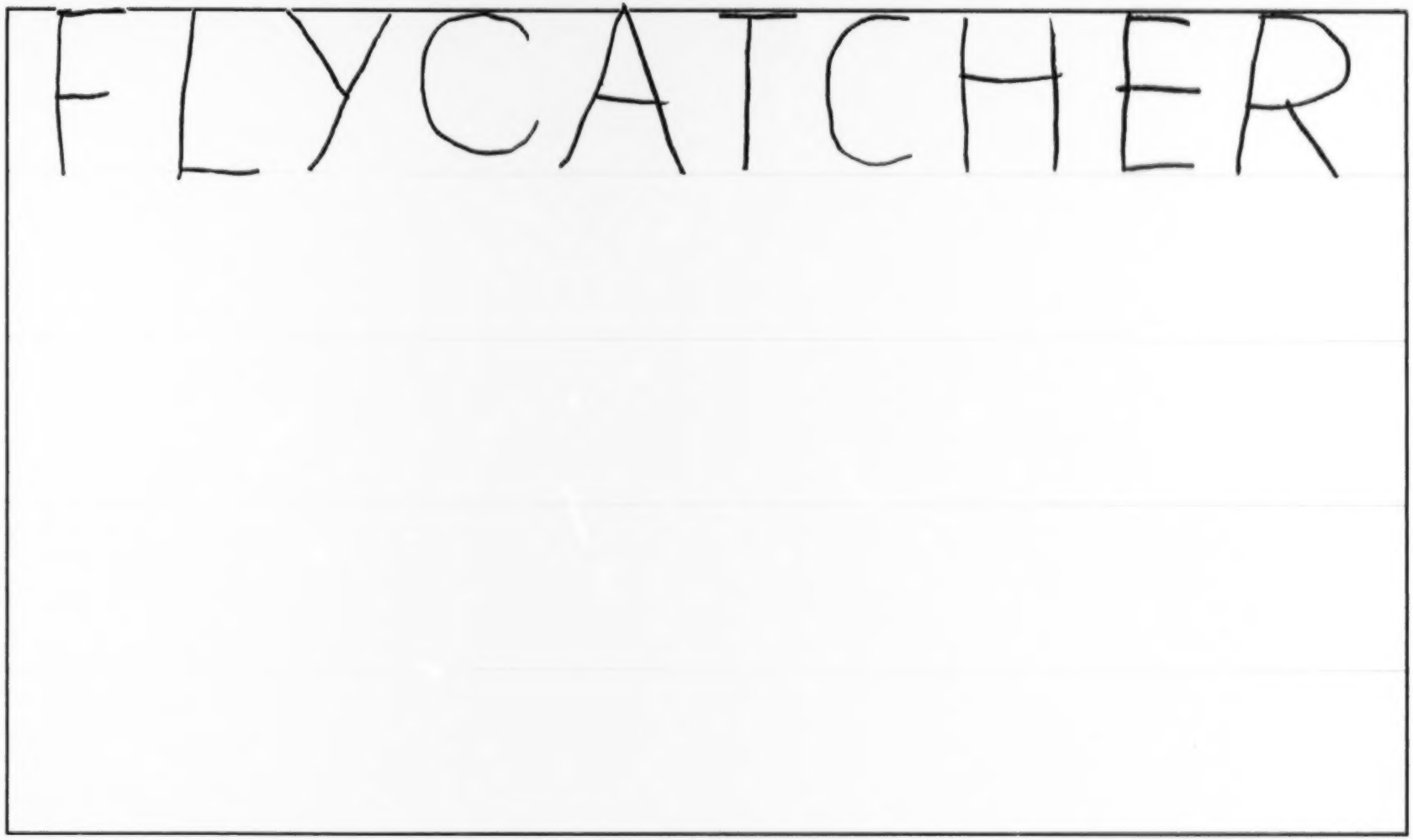
What's In a Name?



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Birds Express Themselves

Their songs and actions show if they're angry, afraid, hungry or ready to mate

A male woodpecker drums on a tree to tell other male woodpeckers this is HIS territory and to attract female woodpeckers who want to mate.

Birds that travel in flocks maintain contact through calling and seeing each other.

On the phone it's easy to recognize your friend's voice. You can also recognize a bird by its song, even when you can't see it. In the two bird exhibits there are many bird sounds for you to hear. Try to imitate one of the sounds and see if you can remember it later. Each member of your group could learn a different sound.

A male bird of paradise uses this posture and its elaborate feathers to attract a female.

When its eggs are in danger, a ruffed grouse lies on the ground and pretends to be injured. This broken wing display may distract a predator from the eggs.

With just one or two notes, birds call to warn of possible danger. Blue jays will call an alarm when they see a predator, like a cat, on the ground below.

When they're hungry, babies in a nest make begging calls to the parents. Then the babies open their mouths wide to receive food.

Roosters and other birds call early in the day to let everyone know they're there - and to stake out their turf.

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What I Did in the "Into the Wild" Exhibit

The **tallest** plant I saw was

The ~~most~~ bird I saw was

What I liked ***BEST*** ★ was

The most **unusual-looking** bird was

I *touched* a

If I ***could*** be a bird, I'd be a

Here are some birds I've seen in **MY** neighborhood

What I want to **see** again when I return

What I would like to see that I **DIDN'T** see the first time

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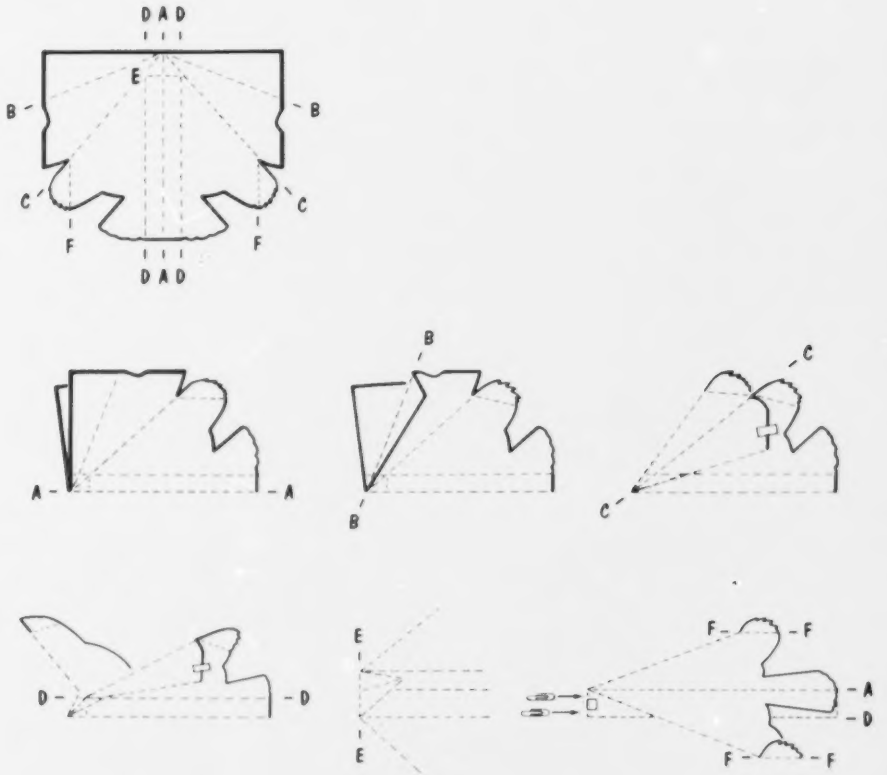
Bird Glider Directions for Red-tailed Hawk

1. Follow dark line to CUT around wing, tail and notches.
2. FOLD in half along line A so bird drawing is on inside.
3. FOLD back each side along line B.
4. FOLD back each side along line C and TAPE.
5. FOLD wings down on both sides and crease along both D lines. Now the wings will stay open.
6. FLATTEN bird. FOLD line E so the point at the head of the bird is on the inside.
7. Then REFOLD along A line to close up body again.
   TAPE below nose and tail to keep body closed.
   WEIGHT with 2 paper clips beneath nose.
   BEND wing tips upward on line F as shown.
8. AIM the front of the bird glider slightly upward and launch it with an overhand pitch.



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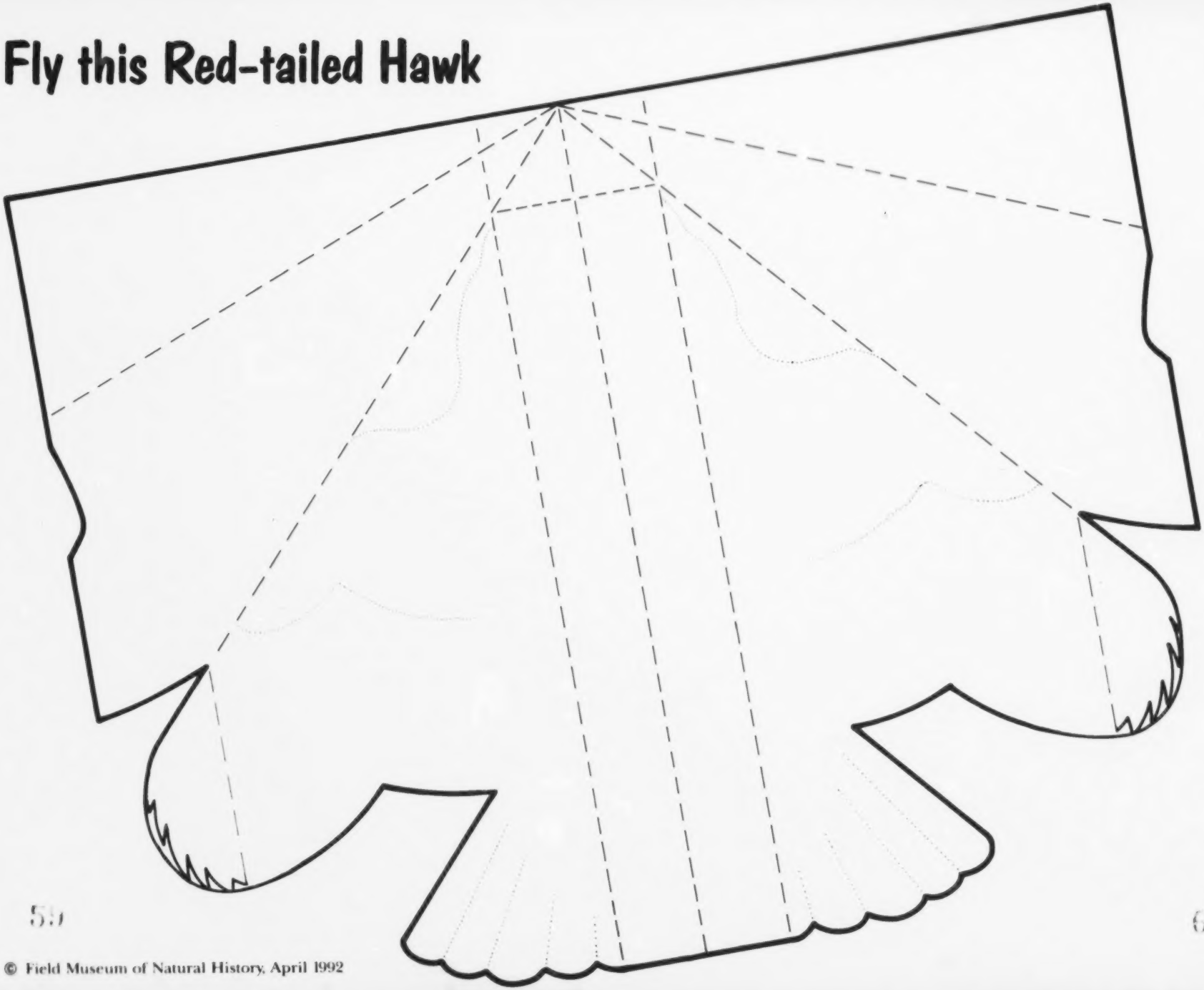
Fly this Red-tailed Hawk



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Answer Page

Where Do Birds Live?

1. Marsh birds' nests are above the ground to stay dry and out of the reach of predators. Other marsh animals you can see are frogs, a turtle, snakes and dragonflies.

2. As farms and cities replaced the prairie, whooping cranes (the white birds) nearly died out. Sandhill cranes (the gray birds) have an easier time living near people, so more of them have survived.

3. Flamingos built these high mud nests to keep the eggs dry and safe when the tide comes in.

4. Because murres' eggs are pear shaped, not round, the eggs roll in a circle, not off the edge of the rocks.

5. Not long at all. The condor nest on the rock ledge is just a small pile of leaves.

6. The mother ruffed grouse will probably lie on the ground, pretending her wing is broken. Then the raccoon will go after the mother grouse rather than the eggs in her nest. When she's lured the racoon away from the nest, the mother bird will fly away. Both mother and eggs will then be safe.

Feet Feats

a. climbing
b. scratching
c. catching
d. swimming and diving
e. grasping
f. walking in water

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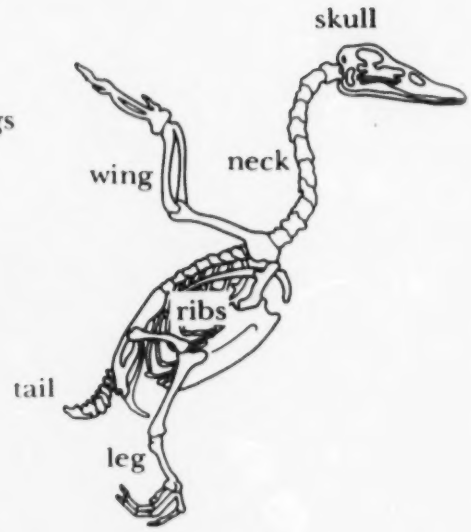
Skeletons

This skeleton belongs to a mallard duck.



Size Up These Feet

Measuring cannot be very exact. You can compare with a friend or another visitor to see if your measurements agree.

Nests

a. pied-billed grebe
b. eider duck
c. Anna's hummingbird
d. sedge wren
e. barn swallow
f. black-backed woodpecker
g. emperor penguin
h. cliff swallow
i. tailorbird
j. oriole
k. golden weaver